AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please add claims 132-139. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims

Claims 1-112 (canceled).

Claims 113-118 (not entered)

119. (previously presented) A method of killing a pancreatic tumor cell in a subject, the method comprising:
a) administering to a subject a nucleic acid comprising a vector with an insulin promoter having SEQ ID NO:1 operatively coupled to a cytotoxic gene, wherein the cytotoxic gene is thereby expressed in a pancreatic tumor cell that does not express insulin,
b) administering a pro-drug to said subject, wherein the prodrug is converted to a cytotoxic compound by the action of the protein encoded by said cytotoxic gene and thereby killing the pancreatic tumor cell that does not express insulin.

120. (previously presented) The method of claim 119, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene.

121. (previously presented) The method of claim 119, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene and the prodrug is acyclovir, ganciclovir, FIAU or 6-methoxypurine arabinoside.

122. (previously presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the administration is systemic.

123. (previously presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the administration is by direct administration at the site of the pancreatic tumor cell.

124. (previously presented) A method of treating pancreatic tumor cells in a subject, the method comprising:
a) administering to a subject a nucleic acid comprising a vector with an insulin promoter having SEQ ID NO:1 operatively coupled to a cytotoxic gene, wherein the cytotoxic gene is thereby expressed in a PDX-1 positive pancreatic tumor cell,
b) administering a pro-drug to said subject, wherein the prodrug is converted to a cytotoxic compound by the action of the protein encoded by said cytotoxic gene and thereby killing the PDX-1 positive pancreatic tumor cell.

125. (previously presented) The method of claim 123 , where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene.

126. (previously presented) The method of claim 123, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene and the prodrug is acyclovir, ganciclovir, FIAU or 6-methoxypurine arabinoside.

127. (previously presented) A method of killing a pancreatic tumor cell in a subject, the method comprising:
a) administering to a subject a nucleic acid comprising a vector with an insulin promoter having SEQ ID No:1 operatively coupled to a cytotoxic gene, wherein the cytotoxic gene is thereby expressed in a pancreatic tumor cell,
b) administering a pro-drug to said subject, wherein the prodrug is converted to a cytotoxic compound by the action of the protein encoded by said cytotoxic gene and thereby killing the pancreatic tumor cell.

128. (previously presented) The method of claim 127, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene.

129. (previously presented) The method of claim 127, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene and the prodrug is acyclovir, ganciclovir, FIAU or 6-methoxypurine arabinoside.

130. (previously presented) The method of claim 129, wherein the administration is systemic.

131. (previously presented) The method of claim 129, wherein the administration is by direct administration at the site of the pancreatic tumor cell.

132. (new) A method of killing a tumor cell in a subject, the method comprising:
a) administering to a subject with a tumor cell expressing PDX-1, a nucleic acid comprising an adenoviral vector with an insulin promoter having SEQ ID NO:1 operatively coupled to a cytotoxic gene, wherein the cytotoxic gene is thereby expressed in the tumor cell expressing PDX-1,
b) administering a pro-drug to said subject, wherein the prodrug is converted to a cytotoxic compound by the action of the protein encoded by said cytotoxic gene and thereby killing the tumor cell expressing PDX-1.

133. (new) The method of claim 132, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene.

134. (new) The method of claim 132, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene and the prodrug is acyclovir, ganciclovir, FIAU or 6-methoxypurine arabinoside.

135. (new) The method of claim 132, wherein the administration is systemic.

136. (new) A method of killing a tumor cell in a subject, the method comprising:

a) administering to a subject with a tumor cell expressing PDX-1 a nucleic acid comprising a vector with an insulin promoter, said insulin promoter comprising multiple copies of SEQ ID NO: 2 operatively coupled to multiple copies of SEQ ID NO: 3 or 4, said insulin promoter operatively coupled to a cytotoxic gene, wherein the cytotoxic gene is thereby expressed in the tumor cell expressing PDX-1,

b) administering a pro-drug to said subject, wherein the prodrug is converted to a cytotoxic compound by the action of the protein encoded by said cytotoxic gene and thereby killing the tumor cell expressing PDX-1.

137. (new) The method of claim 136, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene.

138. (new) The method of claim 136, where the cytotoxic gene is the thymidine kinase gene and the prodrug is acyclovir, ganciclovir, FIAU or 6-methoxypurine arabinoside.

139. (new) The method of claim 136, wherein the administration is systemic.